

Remarks

Reconsideration of this Application is respectfully requested.

Upon entry of the foregoing amendments, claims 24-41 are pending in the application, with claim 24 being the independent claim. These changes are believed to introduce no new matter, and their entry is respectfully requested.

Based on the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn.

Double Patenting

In the Office Action, claims 24-41 were provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 25-26 and 28-58 of copending application Serial No. 10/218,206 and claims 46-70 of copending application Serial No. 09/610,722.

A terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 C.F.R. 1.321(c) is filed herewith so as to overcome the provisional nonstatutory double patenting rejection. Accordingly, Applicants request that the double patent rejection be withdrawn and that these claims be passed to allowance.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Leung, Gunter, and Chang

In the Office Action, claims 24-26, 28-32, and 36-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Leung, U.S. Patent 6,760,444 (Leung), in view of Gunter, et al, U.S. Patent 6,751,728 (Gunter), and further in view of Chang, et al, U.S. Patent 6,862,278 (Chang). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the references. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981 (CCPA 1974). Applicants submit that the combination of Leung, Gunter, and Chang does not teach or suggest each and every element of Applicants' amended independent claim 24.

Leung describes a system and method for authenticating a roaming mobile node during Mobile IP registration. (Leung, Abstract). In a mobile IP environment, in order for a roaming mobile node (now coupled to a Foreign Agent) to successfully receive messages, the roaming mobile node must register with its Home Agent. (Leung, col. 2, lines 46). In Leung, during the registration process, the mobile node "constructs a registration request message including an authenticator" and sends the request to the Home Agent over a network 504. (Leung, col. 8, lines 26-29). The Home Agent then determines the server handling the security association for the roaming mobile node and sends a packet containing the request to the server over a network. (Leung, col. 8, lines 29-50).

The server in Leung receives the packet identifying the mobile node, obtains the security association information for the mobile node identified in the packet, and sends the security association to the Home Agent over the network for authentication of the mobile node. (Leung, col. 7, lines 33-40). The server in Leung may also perform authentication processing using the security association and send a reply to the home agent indicating the status of the authentication. (Leung, col. 8, lines 51-66). Leung does not describe or suggest that the server includes a plurality of security processing engines for performing this authentication.

Thus, Leung does not teach or suggest a device including "a distributor unit in the device that distributes a plurality of packets and security association information associated with the plurality of packets according to a distribution scheme; and a plurality of security processing engines in the device, coupled to the distributor unit, that perform authentication and cryptographic functions, wherein the plurality of security processing engines receive at least a portion of the security association information associated with the packets, and wherein the plurality of security processing engines process the plurality of packets in parallel," as recited in amended independent claim 24.

Gunter teaches a system and method for "efficiently transmitting encrypted packets between a sending host on an external network and a receiving host on an intranet through a network access point (NAP)." (Gunter, col. 2, lines 35-40). In Gunter, when a sending host has data to transmit to a receiving host 66 on a private network, the sending host 62 inserts the Internet address of the NAP 70 associated with the receiving host 66 in the destination address field of the packet and appends the intranet address of the receiving host 62 to the end of the encrypted portion of the data structure of the packet. (Gunter, col. 7, lines 20-64). When the NAP 70 receives the packet, it strips the field containing the intranet address of the receiving host 66 from the received packet and replaces the NAP address in the destination address field with the intranet address of the receiving host 66. (Gunter, col. 8, lines 3-6). The NAP 70 then forwards the modified packet to the receiving host 66 on its LAN. (Gunter, col. 8, lines 19-21). The receiving host decrypts the encrypted portion of the packet and if desired, authenticates the received packet. (Gunter, col. 8, lines 22-27).

The Examiner appears to be equating multiple receiving hosts performing decryption and/or authentication on their received packets to the security processing

engines. As discussed in Gunter, the receiving hosts are distributed in a network. Therefore, Gunter does not teach or suggest a device including "a plurality of security processing engines in the device, coupled to the distributor unit, that perform authentication and cryptographic functions," as recited in amended independent claim 24.

Chang describes a "system and method for parallel compression and decompression of a bit stream." (Chang, Abstract). In the Office Action, the Examiner equates the parallel compression by multiple encode units and decompression of a bit stream by multiple decode units to the parallel processing of a plurality of packets by the security processing engines in Applicants' claim 24. As recited in claim 24, the plurality of security processing engines perform "authentication and cryptographic functions." Chang does not teach or suggest that the encode units and decode units perform any type of authentication or cryptographic functions.

Thus, Chang also does not teach or suggest a device including "a plurality of security processing engines in the device, coupled to the distributor unit, that perform authentication and cryptographic functions, wherein the plurality of security processing engines receive at least a portion of the security association information associated with the packets, and wherein the plurality of security processing engines process the plurality of packets in parallel," as recited in amended independent claim 24.

Based on the above, Applicants submit that the combination of Leung, Gunter, and Chang does not teach or suggest every feature recited in Applicants' claim 24. Therefore, Applicants request favorable consideration of amended independent claim 24. For at least these reasons, and further in view of their own features, claims 25, 26, 28-32, and 36-41 which depend from claim 24, respectively, are patentable over the

combination of Leung, Gunter, and Chang. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the ground of rejection is therefore respectfully requested.

Leung, Gunter, Chang, Barlow

In the Office Action, claim 27 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being anticipated by Leung, Gunter, Chang in view of Barlow, *et al*, U.S. Patent No. 6,038,551 (Barlow). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 27 depends from claim 24. Barlow does not overcome all of the deficiencies of the combination of Leung, Gunter, and Chang relative to claim 24 described above. For at least these reasons, and further in view of its own features, claim 27 is patentable over the combination of Leung, Gunter, Chang, and Barlow. Reconsideration and withdrawal of these grounds of rejection are therefore respectfully requested.

Leung, Gunter, Chang, Robinson

In the Office Action, claim 33 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being anticipated by Leung, Gunter, Chang in view of Robinson, U.S. Patent 5,734,829 (Robinson). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 33 depends from claim 24. Robinson does not overcome all of the deficiencies of the combination of Leung, Gunter, and Chang relative to claim 24 described above. For at least these reasons, and further in view of its own features, claim 33 is patentable over the combination of Leung, Gunter, Chang, and Robinson. Reconsideration and withdrawal of these grounds of rejection are therefore respectfully requested.

Leung, Gunter, Chang, Martin

In the Office Action, claims 34-35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being anticipated by Leung, Gunter, Chang in view of Martin, U.S. Patent 5,867,706 (Martin). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claims 34 and 35 depend from claim 24. Martin does not overcome all of the deficiencies of the combination of Leung, Gunter, and Chang relative to claim 24 described above. For at least these reasons, and further in view of their own features, claims 34 and 35 are patentable over the combination of Leung, Gunter, Chang, and Martin. Reconsideration and withdrawal of these grounds of rejection are therefore respectfully requested.

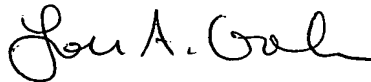
Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of objection and rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn. Applicants believe that a full and complete reply has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment and Reply is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX P.L.L.C.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lori A. Gordon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Lori" being more prominent.

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Date: August 25, 2006

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